ment upon the real which being of weed, - Restanty, in sold described for the W.

tog items of intelligence.

A company of merchants in Monrovia have agreed upon a plan to import merchandise from England and the United States. One of the company is about going to the United States, and another to England to make the necessary arrangements. Another mercantile company in Grand Bassa have made a similar movement, and intend commencing with a capital of \$20,000, which

has been already subscribed. Prince Boyer, of Trade Town, is backing out from the bestile atthude which he has recently assumed toward Liberta

It was rumored that attempts had been made to revive the slave-trade at the Gallenas, and that two Span. lards were on shore collecting slaves, which were sent to the Sherbro as fast as collected, in order to be shipped on board three vessels off the coast. One of the vessels salls under Sardinian colors.

The fishermen of Pickenenny Cess Tribe are caraeatly engaged in freeing themselves from the difficulties caused by the treachery of Grando to the Govern ment and people of Liberia.

Business in Grand Bassa is very prosperous. There never was more trade brought in by the natives than within the last month.

The name of all that part of Grand Bassa known as Bassa Cove has been changed to Buchanan, in honor of the late Gov. Buchanan, who planted a prosperous set-Hement near the mouth of the river. The site selected for a town, but destroyed a few months since by Grando, is now under good head-way. No further fears are apprehended from Grando and his allies, and it is hoped that the immigrants expected from New-York will be located in this new settlement. It has many advantages over every other part of Liberia, from trade and the facilities for communicating with the shipping in the harbor.

Large quantities of merchandise have been smuz rled Into Trade Town by some unprincipled foreigners. The people of Cape Palmas are in carnest in their wishes for annexation to Liberis. The project is not

favored by the Republic. The palm-oil traders are severely pressed for the want of oil-casks. In several instances they have been obliged, on this account, to refuse purchasing oil from the natives. It was proposed to order shooks and casks from

America and England. President Roberts took passage for Sierra Leone on the 5th of May, proposing to extend his visit to the island of Madeirs, on account of his health. It has been strongly recommended to the President to visit England, and lay before the Gevernment the questions in dispute

between Liberia and Mr. Hanson, the British Consul. The Chieftains of Little Cape Mount are again disturbing the quietness of the country.

Prince Salt-water, of Little Beans, visited Morovia May 5, and waited on the President to speak of the affairs of his country. Since the arrangements of the difficulty withthe Chiefmain of Little Bassa there has been no cause of complaint, and the President complied with his request to give him a certificate of good conduct.-He also requested to be authorized to hold communication with the interior chiefs, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with them. A Treaty of Amity and Commerce has been conclu-

ded between Liberia and the French Republic on the most liberal principles of reciprocity. Louis Napeleon was represented on the occasion by M. Augusto Baudin,

#### BUENOS AYRES.

The Buenos Ayres journals received by the Argentine, whose arrival at Salem, from Buenos Ayres, on the 18th of May, was announced on Monday by telegraph, contain further details of the news:

In the session of the Chamber of Representatives, on the 10th of May, Deputy Albarricin made a motion, proposing the nombation of a commission from the bosom of the Chamber, to manifest to Gen. Urquiza, in the name of the people, the sentiments of grattade wherewith they are animated towards his person for having efficiency. Senor Pico also presented a draft of law to the following effect:

ART. I. That the province of Buenos Ayres confers a vote of thanks on his Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the province of Entre Rios, General in-Chief of the Liberaing Army, Brig. Gen. Don Jose de Urquiza, for having freed it from the tyranny that oppreseed it, and for having initiated the national organization of the Argenthae Confederation.

ART. II. The province of Buenos Ayres adheres to the vote proclaimed by his Excellency General Urquiza of Immediately constituting the nation by means of a General Congress, and will contribute with all its impans to the attainment of this object.

to the attainment of this object.

Ant. III. That on the part of the province of Buenos Ayes, Gen. Urquiza is appointed Representative of the Foreign Relations and Affairs of Peace and War, and generally of all those that belong to the national au-thority, and ratifies what has been done in this respect

ART. IV. A copy of the present sanction shall be placed in the hands of his Excellence, the Represent-ative of the Foreign Relations, by a Special Commis-sion of the Chamber.

Said motions having been seconded and explained by their respective authors, were referred to the Commi tee of Constitutional Affairs,

The Packet of May 1 says:

A glance at our synopsis of official documents may consince any one that we have at least get a working administration. As regards the general organization of the republic, things progress with a railway speed; and we can see no reason to despond as to a favorable result. The interior pravinces have experienced the bitter fruits of anarchy and tyranny, and we trust and believe are prepared to enter late and appreciate a constitutional regime.

are prepared to enter into and appreciate a constitutional rights.

As an important and preliminary step, they have all
invested General Urguiza with the direction of the foreign relations and general affairs of the Confederation;
and we now await with impalence the assumity of the
Provincial Governore, cited for the 20th inst., at San
Nicholas de los Arroyos, is this province. Much will
depend on the enlightened pacticism of that august as
sembly; and the above decrees, and other measures of
our Provisional Government are directly calculated to
smooth some of the most formidable difficulties. Give
us a judicious and harmonious national arrangement, and
we confidently predict increased activity and prog essive extension to foreign and internal commerce. Nature has done her part with a profuse hand; intelligence, industry, and capital are alone required to develop inexhaustible resources of the higuest interest
to European enterprise and commerce.

velop inexhaustible resources of the highest interest to European enterprise and commerce.

Our new Provincial Legislature is now being installed, and we have no doubtly will sanction and carry out the important reforms and I beral measures initiated by the Provisional Government with the necessary a no interestions, that time and circumstances may deman i. With the political organization of the United Scies, and the free trade policy of Great Estata before their eyes, our leadablest have clear and

the position organization of the chief seas, and the free trade policy of Great Britain befor their eyes, our legislators have clear and steally besconsight, to guide them to a haven of safety; while their tribunits will be emphatically the tribumphs of mankind."

To parties at a distance, the recent solitations in our money market may indicate a briking district or massiving, as to the march and prospects of public affairs. Here on the spet, and acquainted with the ignosie means resorted to, to full the public or create a panic, for similater and solish ends, we attach tittle importance to these occasional and socialental variations.

Momentary embarrasaments may, and perhaps do exist; but no one acquainted with the resources of the Republic, and expecially of this Province, can doubt its ability to rice triumphart over them all, in the specied of a few menths, or at most a couple of years. Taken the average revenue of the last three vears, and resign on the enormous amount absorbed in the fruithes, the worse than fruitless Department of War, and you have the key to a certain and satisfactory solution.

A few thousand men, well equipped and paid, to guard and extend our line of frontier, is the only military enablishment we ought to have; and the recombination this department alone would specific rectives all our incombinations and and a process.

ments in this department alone would speedly retrieve all our incumbrances, leaving a wide margin for neces-sary improvements that may in their turn be readered productive. So far therefore as commercial prospects sary indirevenients that may in their further properties productive. So far therefore as commercial pro-preta are concerned, we are disposed to look at the stony side of the picture; always allowing a reasonable space

From The Packet of the 15th we take

the following:

At the meeting of the Honorabis Chamber, on the 15 h inst., H. E., the Provisional Govern w. D. on Vicesuse Lopes, was duly elected Governor and Capaia-General of this Province by 33 votes, in a House of 38 members present. We believe that a more judicious choice could not have been made; and while we come rathate the venerable partiet on this merited and gratifying mark of public esteem and considered, we half shreame and presence at the head of the government as a solid guarantee to the Province of Buenda Ayres thattis rights will be respected, and its interrests consulted and promoted. God grant that his efforts may be crowned with success, as I that the public at large may be impressed with the necessity of a cheerful obedience and a cordial cooperation.

This day, the 15th, is appointed for the solemn and angusteersmony of awasting him into office and the orthusbadic acciannations of a cantented populace new assecures the relustralization of our constitutional riginal—welcome sounds, that we cheerfully reverberate. "Old mertics, of grite sogrado, libertad, libertad, libertad, electrics, of grite sogrado, ibertad, thertad, libertad, and the contradiction of the solemn and contradictions of the solemn and contradictions of the solemn and supplies of t

by order of H. E. Baron Caxias. The encounter related took place on the 3d inst, in which seven Orleantal soldiers were Milied and the imperial Commandant severely wounded. The conduct of the Oriental Commandant, however, had subsequently been disapproved by his superior officer.

Down to cur latest dates, little or no progress had been made in the negotiations respecting the recognition and execution of the Suarez treaties.

Gen. Rivera had taken a formal leave of His Majesty the Emperor, previous to his embarking for Montevideo, and has also addressed a congratulatory letter to President Jiro, announcing his intended reture.

Vague rumors of a revolution in Montevideo, and the fall of the Jiro administration, prevailed for a few hours on Thursday morning, but subsequently "vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision."

### OREGON.

Northern Oregon and Paget Sound.

OLYMPIA, Oregon Territory, May 4, 1852. I propose saying a few words to your readers about that portion of Oregon Territory north of the Columbia River, and particularly

of that part of the country bordering on and in the vicinity of Puget Sound. That portion of Oregon Territory bounded on

the north by the 49th parallel, on the south by the Columbia River, on the cast by the Okonagan River, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. is, in my opinion, the most desirable part of the Territory for those who wish to select a home in the "far West," and is destined, at no very distant day, to form an addicional State in the Amercan Confederation.

Although there is a great deal of level land in

this part of Oregon, yet it is by no means desti-tute of mountains and hills. It may be called a mountainous country. We have the Cascade Mountains and the Coast Range, which are, in many places, covered with perpetual snow. From these mountains numberless streams, of greater or these mountains numberless streams, of greater or less volume, supply the land with water. Perhaps no country is more equably supplied with an abundance of pure, cool and healthy water. There are several districts of land in this country highly prized by the farmer on account of their produc tiveness; these are the valleys of the Corolitz, the Chehalis, the Snobonius, the Soquamish, besides others of less exten. Whitby's Island, in Paget Sound, is about 80 miles long, averaging 15 miles in width, and, from the fertility of its soil, has justly been styled the "Gorden of Oregon." Besides these, on the cast side of the Cascades and north of the Columbia, is the Yakamah country, which, for fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, is not sur-

passed by any other portion of the Territory.

The fertility of the soil of this part of the country is nearly the same as that south of the Columbia, and in speaking of it, and of our agricultural products, it is not my intention to enter into a de-tail of those mammoth vegetables which have be-come so justly celebrated. The fame of our large Oregon potatoes, turnips and wheat crops has been repeated in nearly all the papers in the Union. The soil is excellent, and is not surpassed, if equalled, by any portion of the continent in its if equalled, by any portion of the continent in its adaptation to the growth of wheat, rye, oats, grass, potatoes and other vegetables. Potatoes are produced in great abundance with little cultivation; they are of a superior quality, and the potatoe roz has never yet appeared in Oregon. Owing to our peculiar climate, wheat matures clearly and honce the grain is always full and lowing to our peculiar climate, wheat matures slowly, and hence the grain is always fall and plump, and the straw unusually solid and clustic. This is the reason that wheat in this country is subject to none of those diseases and uncertainties peculiar to it in the States, and is invariably a certain cron. certain crop.
Puget Sound may be called a large inland sea.

It is about 180 miles long, averaging from 5 to 10 miles in width, and is connected with the Ocean by the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It affords the best and safest harbors for vessels to be found on the Pacific Coast, not excepting even the Bay of San Francisco. The water is deep, entirely free from rocks or other sub-marine impediments, and safe anchorages are to be found in almost every part of it. The Straits are about 10 miles wide at their narrowest part, the water very deep, and vessels can run from the Ocean into the Sound, in agale, w thout risk. In this, and many other re-spects, the Straits differ from the mouth of the Columbia. Vessels destined up that river as Columbia. Vessels destined up that river are frequently obliged to lay out to sea for weeks, it order to avail themselves of a favorable wind, and even then, with a careful and experienced pilot on board, the entrance is perilous. When we consider the sand bur at the mouth of that river, the number of ve-sels that have been there weeked, and the consequent great loss of human life; and when we reflect that the Columbia River is the only avenue by which commerce can penetrate the interior of Southern Oregon, or through which its products can find a foreign market, we are forces to the conclusion that the valley of the Willamette can never compete with Northern Oregon in a commercial point of view, and that nature has destined Puret Sound to be the grand commercial denot of the North-west Coast.

of water in the world for navigation by steam vessels. In the summer season, however, is subject to long calms, when, its waters being

fled only by the most gentle breezes, little or nothing can be done by sail-vessels.

The timber of this country, of which there is a superabundance, is composed principally of the Ceder and the Fir. The advantages of the country for furnishing this kind of timber are unsar passed by any other part of the Continent.

The shores of the Sound are generally thickly studded with timber: in some places, however, the spots of praire-land, in which this country abounds, extend down to the water. Tae land abounds, extend down to the water. The land from the Sound toward the mountains is genegally level. An active trade is carried on by a number of vessels in supplying the San Francisco murket with hewed timber, spars and piles. The settlements in this part of the country are quite young. There are several small towns growing up on the Sound, and Olympia, on Budd's lulet, at the southern end of the Sound, is the largest town in Northern Oregon. We have but few saw-mills as yet on the Sound, but there are seenal others in process of exercises and when they get properly into operation, there is no doubt of an extensive trade in lumber with San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands and China.

Besides our advantages for commerce, agricul-ture, and lumber, I must not forget the fisheries. In the Sound almost every kind of valuable fish may be caught in abundance. Among these (although I do not pretend to enumerace all) I might mention the Salmon, the Cod-fish, Herring, and Halbut, besides Oysters, Clams, Crabs, &c. Whales frequently come into the Straits, and are caught. The Sound affords the most favorable ports on the Pacific for whaling vessels to obtain

supplies and spend the winter.

On the 26th of March last, the schooner Exact returned from Queen Charlotte's Island, with a number of specimens of gold and gold-querts on board. At the time I write, she is fring in our barbor, and reperis an abundance of the orecious metal on the island. Paget Sound being the nearest point in American territory from which vessels can fit out for that place, will compand an advantage over all other ports on the Pacife, should mining operations ever be extensively pros-cented on that island.

ecuted on that island.

From the preceding state of facts, in relation to
the surface of the land, from our northern latitude. the surface of the Rud, from our normera latterie and geographical position, one would naturally conclude that ours was a healthy country. This is eminently the fact. We have none of that fever and ague, or malaria, which is to be found fever and ague, or matteria, which is to be found in Southern Oregon, and which prevailed there so extensively last vear. The Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Nasqually, Dr. Tolme, has lived on the Sound for the last 19 years, with always a considerable number of men in his con play, and be tells me that he has never known o a single case of fever and ague originating in the Continent possesses so mild a climate. During the past winter, which was an unusually cold one. the thermometer ranged at about 17° above zero, and our prairies were covered with green grass. Here the farmer is not compelled to toil during the summer to provide for his stock during winter. Cattle can graze throughout the year, and I have placked bouquets of wild flowers in the months of January and February.

One word about the Indians of this country:

There are about 5,000 Indians in Northern Oregon about 2,000 of whom are on Puget Sound. They about 2,000 of whom are on Puget Sound. They are entirely different in character from those that once inhabited the States. They are friendly and peaceable, and readily adopt the habits of the white man. They are not possessed of that proud, haughty spirit, or that revengeful disposition which characterized the Indians of the States. They mitate our liabits, wear our clothing, endeavor to speak our language, and are of great assistance to the pioneer settler. They cut down trees, hew our timber, make shingles, work on our farms, and, in fact, under the direction of a white man, can

de almost any kind of work. The abundance of de almost any kind of work. The abundance of fish and wild fowl afford them so easy a subsistence that they are naturally indolent, and it is only to be able to procure the luxuries of the whites that they are induced to work. As they seldom if ever resort to the chase, they are not disposed to regard the rapid appropriation of their "illihee" (land, by the "pale face" as an encroachment upon their hunting grounds; on the contrary they court their emigration, and are every day becoming more dependent.

dependent.

The facility of reaching this country by the overland emigrant will be greatly improved by the opening of a road across the Cascade Mountains, north of the Columbia. It is proposed by the peanorth of the Columbia. It is proposed by the people of Northern Oregon to open this road during the coming summer, so that it may be complete in time for the present year's emigration, and preparations are now being made for that purpose. The importance of this road to the overland emigrant can be appreciated but by few who have not actually made the trip. All who have reached Oregon by the overland route, and have crossed the Cascade Mountains by the old road, know that this portion of the road is more to be dreaded than any other part of the route. The dreaded than any other part of the route. The loss of wagons, cattle, horses, &c., by the last year's emigration, on there mountains, so near the termination of their long journey, and almost withir sight of their future homes, was greater than was suffered on the whole of the preceding route taken together. The chief objections to the old road are, its great altitude in many points, its frequent intruption by miry places, and long and steep declivities, and the length of time necessarily occupied in crossing the mountains.— By the proposed new road, which will cross the Columbia, near the mouth of the Umatilla River. nto the Yakamah country, and thence coross the

into the Yakamah country, and thence geroes the mountains at an eligible point north of the Columbia, all these disadvantages will be availed. It is anticipated that arrangements will be made ere another year, by which the line of Mail Steamers, now plying between Portland and San Francisco will carry the mail to and from Puget Sound. This will be a great advantage to this country, as it will not only effect a more rapid transmission of the mail to and from the States, but will afford a

desirable facility to the traveling public.

The people of Northern Oregon desire to be disconnected politically with that portion of the Ter-ritory south of Columbia. Petitions are now ha-fore our National Congress praying a separate Territorial organization, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the future " For-ritory of Columbia" will become an additional star n our national galaxy. QUINCY A. BROOKS.

### College Anniversaries.

THE LITERARY ANNIVERSARIES OF UNION COLLEGE will be held in the Presbyterian Church, in Schenectady, during the 25th, 25th, 27th and 28th days of the present month. On Sunday, the 25th at 714 P. M., Rev. John Newman, of Poultney, Vt., will deliver an address before the Theological Society. On Monday, the 26th, at 74e P. M., John B. La Forge, Esq., of Milford, Pa., will address the Senate. On Taesday, the 27th, at 4 P. M., Rev. Benj. N. Martin, of Albany, will deliver an oration, and Rev. Ralph Hoyt, of New-York, will pronounce a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Scelety. On Tuesday, the 27th, at 714 P. M., Rev. Henry Giles, of Bucksport, Me., will deliver an oration, and Park Replamin, Esq., of New-York, will pronounce a poem before the Literary Societies. The commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, the 28th, at

Commencement at Dartmouth College will be on the 27th last. The Annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Society will take place on that day. In the evening an oration will be delivered before the Society by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson of New-York-

The Commencement at Marietta College, Ohio, takes place on the 29th inst. The oration before the Alumni will be given on the 28th by Rev.

DEATH OF JAMES STEVENSON .- Albany has lost one of her best and most prominent citizens, by the death of James Stevenson, Esq., which took place early on Saturday morning. Mr. Stevenson was libe rally educated and admitted to the bar, though he never made the practice of law a profession. He served several years as member of the City Councils, and as Mayor of Albany; and for a long period of time held offices of trust under the authority of the city. He was one of that class of men who are ever foremost in all religious, benevolent, and educational movements, and his death has left a void not easy to fill

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CALHOUN -The following letter announces the death of Governor Cat-HOUN, of New-Mexico, on his way from Santa Fe to this WASHINGTON, July 3, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union : To the Editor of the Union:
Sin: By telegraph! have just learned the death of
JAMES S. CALHOUN, Governor of New Mexico.
Governor CALHOUN died on the prairie, a few miles
from the Missouri line, at noon, on the 30th of June. In him the people of New-Mexico have lost a true and steadinst friend, whom they appreciated, and respected, and loved, and the country a faithful public servant. Peace be with his ashes! Yours, respectfully,

R. H. WEIGHTMAN.

TALKING OF BUSINESS, The Boston Bee sensibly says:

"The way to do business, keep up with the dimes, and be somebody, is to advertise. And, as a matter of course, the way to run behind band, sink into obsoletism, and be nobody, is not to advertise. The logic of both prop-

the way to be nobody, is not to advertise. The logic objects is straight and legitimate.

"The man in these days who supposes he can get along without putting his sign in the newspapers, will awake up one of these fine mernings and find hi neel the victim of a very big mistake. The matter of advertising the no longer an experiment, but a tried fact; just as the no longer an experiment, but a tried fact; just as be no longer an experiment, but a tried fact; just as much so as the plainest thing in mathematics. He who supposes that the world will hunt him up when buried in shad was, while others are dashing out in the broad sun-light, has yet to learn the radiments of success, penetrate the wind of victory.

"The more publicity a business has the more it is put into sealed are and ears the better to will be far the

"The more publicity a business has the more it is put into people's eyes and ears, the botter it will be for the man doing it. Hence in the best regulated and largisst fortune making establishment there is set apart a certain amount for advertising, just as much as for paying bills and meeting noise. It is rightly considered one of the necessities of a successful trade. To try to do without would be almost equivalent to having no stock.

"Advertise if you want business, and don't advertise if you wish to avoid it. The receipt is a never-failing one."

# New-York State Medical Society.

The society met again on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock A. M., at the College in Crosbystreet. The proceedings of the preceding day, were read by the Secretary, Dr. Coch, and, with some amendments, approved.

Dr. J. R. Wood of this City then gave a history of a remarkably case of rupture of the bladder successfulle treated in a boy about ten years of age. The little patient was exhibited, much to the satisfaction of the members. Dr. Wood remarked, that of some 80 similar cases, whose histories had been gathered, not more than two or three had recovered.

Dr. Thomas Spencer then read a very able paper on the " Atomic Theory of the Growth of Vegetables," secompanied with large colored diagrams, by which he illustrated all the changes that take place in the vegetable organization, which he attributed to the chemico vital action of alx comeans, when were prontinently displayed by new chemical symbols, viz.: two supporters of combostion, chloring and oxygen, two leading combosthies, carbon and hydrogen, and two combosthie metals souton and hydrogen, and two combosthie metals souton and from By the instrumentality of from at the leaf the carbonia sold for tree growth is made from the food of planes, as the Deter grown is made from the food of plants, as the Dieter explained, and the fitted analogy of loss and long respiration was probated out in part, although time did not allow his presenting the animal branch of his subject in full, as he had been invited to do, and sustained with uncommon ability. The paper was referred to the Committee on Publication in the State Medical Teaus-actions, published annually by the Legislators.

Dr. Parish of Philadelphia, then preented copies of the Penneylvania Medical Transactions, calling attention to one feature of the n-the study of epicemics in connection with the geological stru-ture of their different localities, and thanking the So-ciety slao for the honor of being elected an honorary

After the action taken thereon, the Prealdent passed the Society over into the hands of the Committee of Arrangements, under whose direction, they risked the New-York Blind Asylum, the Institution for the Boof and Dumb, the Reservoirs, the High Bridge, &c.; calling, on their return, at the elegant country

seat of Dr. Mott at Bioomingdale, by whom they were entertained in the most hospitable and princely manner. The members were highly gratified by the day's ex-cursion, and by what they saw of the great public char-lies of the Empire State. Every thing was in perfect order, every thing admirable.

The inmates at the Blind Asylum, under charge of Mr. Wood, appr ared healthy, happy and contented. The lastitution a was considered as well managed as any similar est ablishments abroad, or in this country. Au hour liar es ablishments abroad, or in this country. An hour pent very pleasantly and profitably at the Deaf and numb institution, under charge of Dr. Peet Several classes of the pupils went through their exercises most admirably, and to the astonishment and delight of the medical visitors. The most advanced pupils showed a facility of composition, of expressing their thoughts in elegant and correct language, not surpassed by any of their age in the full possession of all their facilities. Among other subjects, the death of Hon Henry Clay was given as a theme for some remarks. Instantly, the class began upon their slates, and without the slightest hesitation wrote very beautiful, and admirably expressed eulogiums on the character of the deceased.

Reply to the question by Dr. Goodrich, "Weat distinguished Statesman of this country has lately been removed by Death?"

The moureful news of the death of Hon Henry Clay,

Statesmen of this country has lately been removed by Beath?

The moureful news of the death of Hon. Henny Clay, whose eventful public life is well known to every American, whose eventful public life is well known to every American, whose eventful public life is well known to every American, unterpast 11. in perfect tranquillity, tended in his dwing moment by his son Thomas, Excitor, Jones, one of his firmest friends, and his physician. Gloom pervaces the whole Union and all party feelings are hushed, for the excellence of the departed petriot commands the respect of ail, both friends and fores His long and eventful career has been filled with scenes peculiar to himself alone. By his genius, his thrilling and burning elopuence, his pariotic appeals, he has tendered himself immortal in the amais of a Republican Empire. The whole of his life was devoted to the interests of his native country, piloting her through the narrow and dangerous channel of faction; rescaring her from the rocks and reefs of party seelings, and seeing her safely moored in the harbor of peace, after passing the dangerous straits between the Scylla and Charpholos of Nationality, he died in peace. He possessed two most remarkable traits of character which distinguish a mun. They were:

The epont rear do in purion fisht,

The spirit rear d in patroit sabt,

The virtue born of home and hearth.

Internal improvements and national tranquillity never had as energetic a champion, and they perhips never will have his equal. He is none; his soul has fled; and the commanding figure, on the brow of which inspiration seemed tramped, has returned to its mother earth—to the dust from whence it came—to clay. His work is done, and it has been well done, and the name of Chay, the father and founder of the American system, the man too great to be President, will stand conspremous on the full of fame for endless area, and posterity will applicable the actions their forcia there opposed in anary and stormy debate. Peace to his clay. "God slone is creat," P. EDGLAN MORSHOUSE.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York, June 30, 1852.

The immortal name of Henry Chay resounds through the

The immortal name of HENRY CLAY resounds through and in the list of those who rest in the "sleep that is loss and sweetert." A great rund go of man has fallen, a Ren has been saddened, and all hearts are scrieken by the nouncement of the death of him who was ever the cham of the Riokt. His illustrious career is marked by the no attributes which characterize a man and a patriot, and is can think of him without veneration, love, and admiral But the soul of the mighty chieffain, whose patriotic quence has thrilled the hearts of millions, has left its to ment of clay, and we say, in the beautiful language of Stevens, The immortal name of HENRY CLAY resounds through the

Stevens, "And let a nation besideth down in tears."

Political hostilities and party factions are 'orgotten on the momentous occasion, and all parties units to pay the appearance tributes of veneration to the memory of the illustrate dend.

Many Toles. These compositions, taken at random, from These compositions, taken at ransom, from the dozen others, and written in a few minutes, will serve to demonstrate the nature, extent, and value of the education imparted at the New-York Deaf and Damb institution, one of the noblest ornaments of the Empire

In the evening, the Society having attended a meeting of the New-York Pathological Society at their rooms in the Crosby-st. College, the meeting was attended by a large number of physicians, many of them from other sections of the State, and we venture to say that the entertainment will not soon be forgotten by any who were present. A more unique and rare display of pathological specimens and cases were never before ex-hibited, and the remarks made upon them were in the highest degree instructive and practical.

On Thursday morning the Society again met, according to adjournment, at the college. The President, Dr. Clark, made a very interesting communication to the Society on the subject of Pneumonia containing some new views as to the nature of the changes which occur in its different stages, after which the Society adjourned for the purpose of visiting the various hospitals and establishments, at the invitation and under the charge of the Governors of the Alms-House, on Randall's, Ward and Blackwell Islands, and at Bellevue.

at Bellevue they were received by Dr. J. W. Francis, President of the Board of Physicians, who addressed them in his peculiarly happy and characteristic manner; welcoming them to the Institution, and dwelling particularly upon the advantages it afforded as a school for clinical instruction. He gave a history of Clinical teaching in London, where it was commenced about the year 1769, by Dr. Saunders and Dr. Ward, both of whom he knew in his early life, while pursuing his studies in the hospitals of that city. Dr. Fordyce, he stated, began with three pupils, and when the number reached to nine he considered that he was eminently successful. Dr. Francis truly observed that medicine could not be taught as it should be, without the aid of clinical instruction, and expatiated upon the immense advantages cojoyed in the hospitals of New-York for the proper training of young men in the practical knowledge of the profession. His remarks were received with applause, and happily responded to At Bellevue they were received by Dr. J. W. Francis, tical knowledge of the profession. His remarks were received with applause, and happily responded to by the President of the Society, Professor Clark. After partaking of the hospitalities of the Governors, a sking a practical citicial demonstration, and visiting the various wards of the establishment, the members embarked on board a stramboat expressly chartered for the occasion, and proceeded to Randall's Island. The first institutions visited here were those for the reception and education of poor children, foundlings and outcasts gathered from the streets, lanes and cellars of the commercial emporium, and numbering several thousands. The Infant schools were first visited, where everything was conducted with clock work regularity; the utmost order, nextness and cheerfulness were everywhere visible. The various manual exercises everywhere visible. The various manual exercises were gone through by the little army of the rising generation with more than military precision, the performances being interspersed with vecal music by the whole choir. The various performances were in the highest degree pleasing and satisfactory, and spoke highly in favor of the faithfulness and skill of the various teachers, who were chiefly young Julies. The members were much gratified in observing the great attention paid to ventilation and cleanliness; each child being furnished with a separate naphth pinned to its dress, which was clean and neat.

which was clean and neat.

It was the general opinion that no city can boast of better conducted or more useful establishments than these. The venerable Dr. Thomas Cock then addresses these. The venerable Dr. Thomas Cock then addressed the scholars in an appropriate and fellcitous manner, closing with an exhortation to the teachers to be faithful to the important trust committed to their hands, of training up useful members of society, and fittleg then for a happier state of existence hereafter. This visit was peculiarly gratifying and satisfactory to every mem-ber of the Society. The Insane Hospital on Blackwell's Island was then visited and examined, and with the same result. The Penitentiary was next visited, where a bountiful collation was set out, to which amp'e justice was come. Thanks to the Governors for their courtesy vas cone. Thanks to the Governors for their courtes; and kind hospitality were then rendered in a few happy remarks by Dr. T. Spencer, which were replied to by Gov. Williams, and the company thence repaired to Astoria to partake of the bountiful hospitalities of Dr.

Friday, July 2, State Society met ac cording to adjournment, Dr. Carson, of Brooklyn, read an interesting paper on the "Functional diseases of the heart, their rational and physical signs, and treatment." Among other causes, Dr. C. referred to the excessive use of tobacco, in every form, as one of the most frequent causes, and stated that Dr. Stevens laformed him. that he was once summoned to Washington, D. C., to prescribe for the Spanish minister, who supposed that rescribe for the Spanisa minimates, and support a series of the heart, and hom he cored, by emptying His Excellency's southor. The paper was a faithful and judictous resume of the most approved modern views, regarding this class falaraning affections, and was referred to the Committee

Dr. Van Buren then read a paper on the operation of tying the subclavion artery, with statistics of the operation, together with a report of a case, in of the operation, together with a report of a case, in which he operated successfully, the patient being under the influence of chloroform, and with the result of saving the pictient's life. Dr. V. B. stated that he had collected 101 cases, in which the operation had been performed; 43 deaths out of the whole.

This was a paper of great research and merit, and was referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. Peet then proceeded to read a paper on the Statistics, Treatment, Causes, &c., of Deafness and Dumbness. With regard to the number, Dr. Peet stated that it bears a pretty certain ratio to the population in all countries and at different periods, being from 350 to 800 to 1,000,000 of inhabitants. In some portions of Switzerland, however, there is one deaft mute to every 400 inhabitants, being connected with cretinism. In Baden there is 1 to 500. In other parts of the Continent and in this country, there is about 1 to every 1,000 or There are at least 1,000,000 deaf-mutes on the face of the globe. We know but little with regard to the number of deaf-mutes, on the Eastern Continent, but there is reason to believe the proportion is about the same as elsewhere. Climate has considerble influence in the production of this infirmity, as well as hereditary in the production of this infirmity, as well as hereditary tendency. Desiness has been transmitted through three generations. The recent census returns in the United States show that among the free blacks there is a smaller proportion of deaf mutes than among the wnites, while the opposite is true with reart to bindness. The ratio is about 1 to every 1,900 inhabitants, taking the State together, though the ratio varies in some sections. But as the paper will soon be published, we forbear further extracts. It was regarded by the Society, as the most valuable contribution on this subject yet given to the world, and measures were taken to have a large pamphlet edition published and circulated.

Owing to the near approach of the hour for visiting the Hospital, Dr. Speacer gave a brief ver-

bal outline of the branch of his subject, intended to illustrate the connecting link of leaf and lung respiration by the instrumentality of iron in oxydizing carbon, and making carbonic acid at the lungs for completing the red making carbonic acid at the lungs for completing the reglobule of bleed ready to go out to the remote parts of
the body for imparting vital heat to every point. Thi
was explained as the simultaneous source (not caseous
oxydation of carbon and hydrogen at every p int when
the blood is changed from vermilion into dark-colore
blood. Accordingly, heat is given off at every poin
interior by the formation of three-fold solids of carbon
and oxygen, hydrat of carbon, and the cour bydrogen and oxygen, (hydrate of carbon,) and the com

bydrogen and oxygen, (hydrate of earbon,) and the com-bustion of these in carbonic acid gas and watery vapor upon the skin and lungs exterior.

Thus the formation of solids inserior, and the combus-tion of these solids into carbonic acid gas and vapor exterior, (lungs and skin,) perpetually generate and dif-fuse heat—imparting vitality to all parts, as antagonist, yet balancing functions. Thus both vegetables and ani-mals alike form solids, which burn spontaneously to im-part vital heat, thus primarily drawing heat from the at-mospheric oxygen.

The Society then adjourned to visit the New-York Hospital, and observe the improvements in ventilation and warming recently introduced into that institution.

The afternoon was chiefly devoted to a lucid exposition, by Dr. Clark, of the Statistics of Pulmonary Consumption. Thanks were then voted to the managers of the different public institutions for their kind invitations, also to Drs. Mott, Cheeseman and Stevens, and to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the ample accommodations furnished, when the Society adjourned.

We should have stated that an invitation was extended to the Society, to meet the New-York Academy of medicine, and to visit the new College Edifice of the University, of the City of New-York, in Fourteenth st., which were accepted, but owing to the many other pressing engagements, could not be met.

Thus closed the Semi-Annual Meeting of

this venerable Society, which has for a long series of years contributed greatly to the advancement of medical science, and he promotion of sound learning in this State. It has for near half a century pursued its quiet path of usefulness, with undevisting step, until it occupice, perhaps, the first rank among similar institutions in our country; second to none in zeal, and sincere and hearty efforts to promote the progress of true medical cience, and ameliorate the condition of man. In the bance of all State legislation for the protection of he lives and health of the community, and the encouragement of well trained and regularly-educated physicians, it seeks to commend itself to the public by its devotion to the public good, and by raising the standard of attainment among its members; with "Excelsior is its metio, truth its aim, and usefulness its end. It rests its entire claims to public confidence on its devotion to the cause of science and its efforts to contribute what it may to the public welfare. It recognizes no new systems, or old systems, new schools or old schools, but repudiating all dogmas, it makes observation and true experience the basis of true medical science, welcoming all lovers of catholic truth among its numbers. Esto purpetua. hearty efforts to promote the progress of true medical

## CITY ITEMS.

A. J. Dilatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 2514 Wall-s 1852. 6 A. M. Noon. 3 P. M. 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING. We acknowledge with gratitude

the receipt of \$50 from J. H. O. for the Five Points BOARD OF ALDERMEN - July Session .-

not sufficient to form a quorum, and the Board was declared adjourned to Tuesday. Tuesoav, July 6.-Only eight members appearing, the Board was declared adjourned for want of a quo rum until this afternoop, at 5 o'clock,

MONDAY, July 5.-A number of members appeared, but

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN .- OWing to the absence of a number of the members of the Common Council at Albany, whither they accompanied the remains of Henry Clay, a quorum did not appear on Monday evening nor last evening, and the Board ad. journed to this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Mr. CABET, the eminent French Communist, is now in the City, for a few days, on his way from Europe to rejoin the community at Nauvoo, A body of his friends, and of democratic Socialists, have invited him to a public banquet, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Shakspere Hotel, when all persons who sympathize in the object of the meeting are invited to join in doing honor to this gallant old combatant for popular rights. The price of tickets is three shillings.

The steamship Pacific was towed from the Novelty Works, yesterday morning, where she has been undergoing some slight repairs, to the dock at the foot of Canal-street. TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN .- The meet-

ings of the East River Society, on Sunday, both on the docks and in the Halls, at No. 5 Chatham-square, in the evening, were of the most cheering character. THE GOVERNMENT FRAUD CASE .- The

examination of Thomas Lawson was resumed yesterday morning before Justice Stuart. Two witnesses were sworn and proved that certain letters and other papers, in reference to the forged documents inwere the hand writing of the defendant. The further investigation of the case was then adjourned. RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS .- The

New-York Volunteers, (First Regiment,) Col. Burnet commanding, returned yesterday from Albany, where they had been on a visit, and whe. a they had been most cordially welcomed. Upon their arrival in this City, they were escorted to Rabineau's Hotel in Chambers at where an excellent dinner had been provided by the clerks in the Register's office. The viands were duly discussed, toasts were given, speeches made, and enjoyment prevailed for a long time.

RETURNED .- Live Oak Engine Company No. 44 returned to this City yesterday afternoon, having spent Monday at Newburgh. On arriving at the dock, they were met by Columbian Engine Company No. 14, who escorted the Live Oakers to their station at he Dry Dock.

The servant girl of a Mr. Chamberlain picked up a pocket-book in the street, and gave it to her mistress, and through her means the owner, Co H. Sparks, of California, recovered it. Mrs. C. would accept no reward, and Col. Sparks presented to her a bandsome silver gobler, but gave nothing to the girl. Probably she was a nigger. SUDDEN DEATH .-- On Tuesday morning

about 7 o'clock, James McCall, who lived at No. 213 Ninth-av., while at work shoveling dirt at the foot of Forty-third-st., N. R., was taken with a fit, and died in a few minutes afterward. The Ninetcenth Ward Police took charge of the body and notified the Coroner, U.S. DISTRICT COURT .- The July Term

opened yesterday forenoon, and return made of process and some motions disposed of. Judge Betts announced that he will hear arguments in cases where both parties are ready. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- The Gen-

eral Term for July opened yesterday forenoon before

Judge- Ingraham, Daly and Woodruff. No decisions

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY CEN-TRAL RAILROAD .- As the 6 o'clock train from Easton was passing a deep cut near Clarksville, the forward wheels of a baggage car ran off the track, but no damage was done except smashing the brake of the car and roughly shaking some emigrants who were in it About two hours' time was lost in going to Clinton for

another car.

THE HUNGARIAN CHURCH .- Mr. Editor: The first Sabbath after Kossuth's return to the City, he attended the Hungarian Church, which was lately extablished for the exiles, through the exertions of a few of their considerate friends. It is held in the consistory of the North Dutch Church, whose officers kindly per-

mit those who would otherwise be excluded from pub lic worship, to meet there every Sunday morning. The Rev. Mr. Ach, who arrived with Kossuth, officiates, and seems to possess the esteem and confidence of his little flock. We, in our pleasant homes, surrounded by kin-dred, and all the associations of childhood, can have no conception of the value of such a privilege to the proscribed and friendless. There, each one brings his hoerd of sad remembrances, and glorious hopes, and holy aspirations, and all together mingle their prayers for the loved ones they may never again meet on earth, and for the freedom of their ever-chevished fatherland. It was an interesting and touching sight, in that small anostentatious apartment, to behold the man of the age, on whem the looks of all nations are fixed, listening carnet. whem the looks of all nations are fixed, listening earnest
ly to the prescher—his habitually serene eyes now
lighted up, as if the breath of Heaven had touched his
veery sout, now fashing with hopes of future success,
now moistened with graditude for the unwavering faits
which had saved him from despondency and despuir.

Brave spiriti" elently ejacalated at least one of that
small company, "may He before whom thou art bowing
give thee a charmed life, that thou mayest accomplish
the glorious mission thou hast undertaken, and may the
free and powerful ration whom thou hast supplicated in
thine hour of need, have no cause in after times to raproach itself with thy defeat!" It is to be hoped that
when the trifling means which have been contributed
to this infant church shall be exhausted, some of our
rich Protestant denominations may come to its after
ance.

or est set, while, thee and green built und on

Mr. GREELEY : The following money Mr. Greeley: The following money and goods have been received and distributed by the Ladies' Home Mission, at the Five Points, during the month ending June 30, 1852: In cash—from Rev. George Cole, of Peckskill, 50 cents; H. Fotheringham, 25 cents; Thos. Bamborough, Lyons, N. Y., 82; A. L. Clark, 82; Mrs. Mary Willson, White Pistas, \$1; Mrs. Percs Sueel, Windbari, N. Y., 85; Mrs. Jane A. Hazzard, Centerville, 82; several individuals to defray the expenses of taking some one hundred and thirty of our children en an excursion, \$25. In c'othing, &c.—a bundle from Mrs. Bargin, No. 2! Charitons-t; a bundle from Mrs. C. C. Leigh, Bleecker-4t; a buselle from Mrs. Howley, Mulberry-st.; a bundle from Miss Mercain, Fourth-st.; a bed-quilt from a friend; a box containing two hundred and fifty one garments, valued at 8-36, from two hundred and lifty one corments valued at \$50, from Lima, N.Y.; a box from Pike Missionary Society, val-

BURGLARY .- The dry goods store No. So Canalast, was entered on Sanday morning as o'clock, by burglars, who got through the skylight, and robbed it of twenty pieces of silk and one piece of velves, valued in all at \$400, which they carried into the rearry and, but, becoming frightened, fled without their plander, which was recovered. Four individuals were accreted and committed by Justice Staart for examination. The evidence against them is, however, as strong.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY .- Officer Keefe, of the Chief's office, yesterday arrested a young man named Patrick Harmon, charged with having stolea a trunk containing a large roll of silk, wearing apparel, &c., valued in all at \$175, the property of Mrs. E. Crump, of Monroe, Michigan, who is now stopping at French's Hotel. The accused was caught in the act of carrying off the truck. He was taken before Justica Osborn and committed to prison for trial. CHARGE OF MAYHEM .- A German.

named John Laubstein, was yesterday arrested charged with biring off the end of the nose of Mr. Joseph Baner, of No. 73% Houston-street. The accused, it seems, as Mr. B. standing upon a stoop in Orchard st., and with any ceremony went up, bit a portion of his nose of, thrust the piece upon the pavement and then made of, but was subsequently arrested and taken before Justica Wood, who committed him for examination. ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER .- A

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.—A colored man named Isaac Seymour was vesterday arrested by Officer Blaswanger, of the Thirteenth Ward, charged with attempting to take the life of John Odle, of No. 328 Fifth st. It seems that on Monday atternoon Odle went to the lodgings of a friend, in the rear of No. 38 Ridge-at, and while there was assessuited by the negro, who plunged a knife into his neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. Odle, to save himself from being further injured, jumped out of a second story window. The accused was taken before Justice Weed and locked up.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY .-CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—
Shortly after II o'clock on Monday moraing, a man named Owen Sharkey, residing at Manhattanville, entered a groggery and oyster cellar in Church, near Dunnest, and after ordering some oysters and paying for them, was assaulted by several men, who beat and kicked him until he was insensible, and after dragging him into the street, robbed him of a pocket book coataining \$50 in gold colu, and then fled. Sharkey was found in this condition by Capt. Carpenter of the Fifth Ward Police, and on coming to his senses, deserthed the individuals who assaulted and robbed him. Officers Card. Crolius and others of the Fifth Ward, then arcested Chas. Lynch, Henry Gautler, Lewis Robinson and Henry Lee, all of whom were identified by Sharkey as the assailants. They were taken before Justice Othern and committed for trial. The accused are all colored mes.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES .- A man CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—A man named Richard White was yesterday arreated, charged with having, by false representations, obtained a gold watch and chain valued at \$80, from Mrs. Durchy Cant, of First-av, carner of Thirty fifth-st. The acused represented to Mrs. Cant that he owned a jawelry establishment situated in First-av, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts, and by this means situated to be the bim take her watch to repair. It was subsequently ascertained that he had nothing to do with the establishment there located, and that his statement was false. He also denied having registed the watch. Justice Stuart countitted him to prison.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT-Before Judge Betts - The United States ugt, cases, containing initation cocon nut and other heads. - Motion by Mr. Ridgway on come nut and other heads.—Motion by Mr. Ridgway on the part of the United States, for condemnation, on the ground of false, Invoice. [The seizure was based, we understand, on false adding up of the invoice, of skx pages which it contained, three of them we're footed each as adding up, and containing \$1,000 less than the fact—and there being so great a number it was deemed to have been intentional with a view to avoiding the payment of duties to that amount.] Decree of forfeiture ordered.

ordered.

The United States agt, the ship Hughenot,—This was also a motion on the part of Mr. Ridgway, for condemnation and sale, the ship having been seized on a charge of bringing more passengers than allowed by law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

day-Before Judge Beebe and Ald. Alvord and Compton.—The July term of this Court opened this morning cub the following Calcadar, viz: Murder 3, Robbert 2014 Manufacugnter 1, Acceptable 1, Accept

ton.—The July term of this Court opened this morning with the following Calendar, viz. Murder 3, Robbery 2, Burglary 3, Attempt to Kill 4, Manusugater 1, Accessory to Murder 1, Forgery 1, Perjury 1, Grand Larcery 19. False Pretenses 2, Embezzement 2, Bigamy 1, Disorderly House 1—Fotal, 44. Indicted 31, Conviced 3, Abandonment 1—Grand Total, 78.

The following named gentlemen compose the Grand Jury for the term: Enoch Chamberlain, Foreman Jay, Brady, John C. Hull, Selon Bellum, Albert Horn, Wm. S. Carman, Jeremiah L. Knapp, A. R. Cushman, Cass. C. Leigh, E. L. Dayton, Patrick Murphy, Wm. J. De Mott, John Martin, C. D. Field, Joel B. Pardy, A. B. Hall, Cornelius Riley, Aaron B. Rollins and David Teppan.

Hall, Cornelius Riley, Aaron B. Rollins and Davidge Tappan.

The Grand Jury were charged by his Honor Judge Beebe. They then retired to begin their labors.

The Petit Jury were then sworn and proceeded to the trial of Henry Green, indicted for having committed a felmious assembly upon the person of Josephine Ware, of No. 162 Waverley-place, a child under 10 years of age. He was convicted of massalt and battery and senenced to the Fentiendary for 6 months.

Science Hilbert, indicted for stealing a quantity of plate valued at \$15, the property of Henry B. Goodyst, was tried and convicted. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for two years.

John Thompson, a hotel thief, was tried and convicted for stealing a leather value, containing knives valued at \$75, the property of Benj. G. Clark. Sentence-deferred.

John Edwards, an old thief, was tried and convicted for stealing a dearmond breast-pin, valued at \$100, the

for stealing a dismond breastoin, valued at \$100, the property of Richard B. Ackerley. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years and two months.

property of Richard B. Ackerley. Sentences to the State Prison for two years and two months. Fredrika Gerg, a German woman, was tried and convicted of steeling \$45, the property of Prederick Lusby. Sie was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. William Taylor was convicted of entering the store of Mills Rutland, No. 406 Grand st. with intent to steel. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. John Dockman, included for having folomously assuited Wm H. Siggisson, and attempting to his of his rose, was placed on trial.

nose, was placed on trial.

A clear case was made out by the prosecution, but the wound inflicted did not prove very severs, and no premeditation was shown on the part of the accused. He was convicted of assault and battery only. Sentence deferred. The Court then adjourned for the day.

National Guard wishing to go on to New Haven, to the second ment, will meet at the Armery of the Second Gutpary, Broadway House, on Tuuraday afternoon, at two velock, P. M. fully arrand and equipped with anapack, to take the boat at three P. M. Feck Sip.

A meeting, in furtherance of the above, will be held the Evening, at Lafayette Hall, at eight P. M. HENRY CLAY'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Members of the Seventh Regiment

The celabrated Engraving of the United States Sensior Chamber, A few shoice impressions for sale by E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway. Now that we are well over the cele-

bration, our readers who have not done so, will find time to go to Roor's Premium Daguerrelan Rooms for their por-traits. Perfect pictures in any weather, at No. 363 Broad-way.